United Nations S/2016/401

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 April 2016

Original: English

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling and *reaffirming* all its previous resolutions on Western Sahara,

Reaffirming its strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy to implement resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014), and 2218 (2015),

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties to achieve a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and *noting* the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect,

Reiterating its call upon the parties and the neighbouring states to cooperate more fully with the United Nations and with each other and to strengthen their involvement to end the current impasse and to achieve progress towards a political solution,

Recognizing that achieving a political solution to this long-standing dispute and enhanced cooperation between the Member States of the Maghreb Arab Union would contribute to stability and security in the Sahel region,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), under close review and reiterating the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, and effective management of resources,

Recognizing the important role played by MINURSO on the ground and the need for it to fully implement its mandate,

Expressing concern about the violations of existing agreements, and *calling on* the parties to respect their relevant obligations,

Taking note of the Moroccan proposal presented on 11 April 2007 to the Secretary-General and the serious and credible Moroccan efforts to move the process forward towards resolution; also *taking note* of the Polisario Front proposal presented 10 April 2007 to the Secretary-General,

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Encouraging in this context, the parties to demonstrate further political will towards a solution including by expanding upon their discussion of each other's proposals,

Taking note of the four rounds of negotiations held under the auspices of the Secretary-General and *recognizing* the importance of the parties committing to continue the negotiations process,

Encouraging the parties to resume cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in implementing the January 2012 updated Plan of Action on Confidence-Building Measures, including programmes focused on linking people who have been divided for more than 40 years due to the conflict,

Stressing the importance of improving the human rights situation in Western Sahara and the Tindouf camps, and encouraging the parties to work with the international community to develop and implement independent and credible measures to ensure full respect for human rights, bearing in mind their relevant obligations under international law,

Encouraging the parties to continue in their respective efforts to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights in Western Sahara and the Tindouf refugee camps, including the freedoms of expression and association,

Welcoming in this regard, the recent steps and initiatives taken by Morocco, and the role played by the National Council on Human Rights Commissions operating in Dakhla and Laayoune, and Morocco's interaction with Special Procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council,

Commending the technical visit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to Western Sahara in April 2015, and to the Tindouf refugee camps in July-August 2015, and strongly encouraging full continuing cooperation with OHCHR, including through facilitating further visits to the region,

Recognizing the impact of torrential rains in October 2015 on the Tindouf refugee camps and welcoming the plan of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to convene a donor briefing,

Reiterating its request for consideration of a refugee registration in the Tindouf refugee camps and *inviting* efforts in this regard,

Stressing the importance of a commitment by the parties to continue the process of negotiations through the United Nations-sponsored talks,

Recognizing that the consolidation of the status quo is not acceptable, and *noting further* that progress in the negotiations is essential in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Western Sahara in all its aspects,

Affirming full support for the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy for Western Sahara Ambassador Christopher Ross and his work in facilitating negotiations between the parties, and, *welcoming* to that effect his recent initiatives and ongoing consultations with the parties and neighbouring states,

Affirming full support for the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of MINURSO Kim Bolduc,

Regretting that MINURSO's ability to fully carry out its mandate has been affected as the majority of its civilian component, including political personnel, cannot perform their duties within MINURSO's area of operations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 19 April 2016 (S/2016/355),

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 2017;

2. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for MINURSO to return to full functionality;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Council within 90 days on whether MINURSO has returned to full functionality and *expresses its intention*, if MINURSO has not achieved full functionality, to consider how best to facilitate achievement of this goal;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for full respect of the military agreements reached with MINURSO with regard to the ceasefire and *calls on* the parties to adhere fully to those agreements;

5. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of MINURSO, including its free interaction with all interlocutors, and to take the necessary steps to ensure the security of as well as unhindered movement and immediate access for the United Nations and associated personnel in carrying out their mandate, in conformity with existing agreements;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the parties' commitment to continue the process of preparation for a fifth round of negotiations, and recalls its endorsement of the recommendation in the report of 14 April 2008 (S/2008/251) that realism and a spirit of compromise by the parties are essential to achieve progress in negotiations;

7. *Calls upon* the parties to continue to show political will and work in an atmosphere propitious for dialogue in order to enter into a more intensive and substantive phase of negotiations, thus ensuring implementation of resolutions 1754 (2007), 1783 (2007), 1813 (2008), 1871 (2009), 1920 (2010), 1979 (2011), 2044 (2012), 2099 (2013), 2152 (2014), and 2218 (2015) and the success of negotiations;

8. *Affirms* its full support for the commitment of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy towards a solution to the question of Western Sahara in this context and calls for renewed meetings and strengthening of contacts;

9. *Calls upon* the parties to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith, taking into account the efforts made since 2006 and subsequent developments, with a view to achieving a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the context of arrangements consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and noting the role and responsibilities of the parties in this respect;

10. *Invites* Member States to lend appropriate assistance to these talks;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to brief the Security Council on a regular basis, and at least twice a year, on the status and progress of these negotiations under his auspices, on the implementation of this resolution, challenges to MINURSO's operations and steps taken to address them, *expresses* its intention to

meet to receive and discuss his briefings and in this regard, and *further requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report on the situation in Western Sahara well before the end of the mandate period;

12. *Welcomes* the commitment of the parties and the neighbouring states to hold periodic meetings with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to review and, where possible, expand confidence-building measures;

13. *Urges* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to fund confidence-building measures agreed upon between the parties, including those that allow for visits between separated family members, as well as food programmes to ensure that the humanitarian needs of refugees are adequately addressed;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in MINURSO with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

15. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/ES-10/721-S/2016/402

General Assembly
Security Council

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29 April 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 28 April 2016 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Once again, we write to you to address the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of the grave breaches of international humanitarian and human rights law being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people, whom it continues to hold hostage to its nearly five-decade military occupation. We continue to call on the international community, especially the Security Council, to uphold its obligations to respect and ensure respect for international law in order to immediately halt all Israeli violations against the Palestinian people and their land and to take the measures necessary to prevent the situation from deteriorating even further.

It is beyond tragic that our repeated calls for action, including by the Security Council, to stop Israel's violations against the unprotected Palestinian people have fallen on deaf ears. Such silence and inaction have only allowed Israel, the occupying Power, to continue and even to intensify its devastating policies and practices against the Palestinian civilian population. A clear example of this took place just yesterday, Wednesday, 27 April 2016, when the occupying Power extrajudicially executed two more innocent Palestinians civilians.

According to many witnesses at the murder scene, Maram Saleh Hassan Abu Ismail, age 23, who was also five months pregnant, and her brother Ibrahim, age 16, were en route to Jerusalem to go to a medical appointment when they walked down a road that apparently was to be used only by vehicles, not pedestrians, at the Qalandiya military checkpoint near Ramallah, in the occupied West Bank. Israeli soldiers were yelling at them in Hebrew, a language that Maram and Ibrahim did not understand. Maram and Ibrahim's initial reaction was to stop walking. As Ibrahim went to grab his pregnant sister's hand to guide her to move in a different direction, Israeli occupying forces opened fire and shot her. Maram fell to the ground with her child in utero, and when her brother Ibrahim came to her aid, he too was shot and

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killed by Israeli forces. Tragically, Maram and Ibrahim were not only shot once, but rather, their bodies were riddled with more than 20 bullets, execution-style, which now appears to have become the preferred Israeli method of killing Palestinians.

A Palestinian bus driver present at the scene told journalists that the Israeli soldier who opened fire on Maram and Ibrahim was standing behind a cement block nearly 40 metres away from them at the time. As has been the case in multiple incidents, Israeli occupying forces falsely claimed that Maram "threw a knife in their direction". But eyewitnesses told journalists that Maram and Ibrahim did not appear to pose any threat to the occupying forces when they were shot at and murdered in broad daylight. This was corroborated by many other witnesses, with one stating that he saw soldiers even plant knives at the scene.

Again, the State of Palestine, whose people and land are under occupation, must pose a serious question to the international community: How many times will we hear the same fabrications by the occupying Power that all of the Palestinian civilians, including children, who are killed by the occupying Power are killed as a result of so-called "stabbing attempts"? These false allegations are being made by the same Israeli occupying forces that are armed to the teeth with the most lethal, sophisticated weapons, hiding behind armoured tanks and given the green light by occupying commanders to shoot to kill as they please without fear of punishment.

Does the international community really believe the false narrative by the occupying Power that Maram, a mother of a 6-year-old and a 4-year-old and also five months pregnant, "threw a knife" at an Israeli occupying force knowing that she would be killed on the spot given their total disregard for Palestinian life? And even if one were to believe the distorted narrative that she "threw a knife", the question then becomes, how is it that an Israeli soldier standing nearly 40 metres away does not think twice about shooting civilians over 20 times? Undoubtedly, the Israeli version of the story cannot be believed and the international community must question each and every detail of the distorted version of this incident and the many others like it. It can no longer be tolerated for Israeli forces to not only kill and get away with murder, but then to maliciously blame the murdered Palestinian victims for being killed when their crime was simply trying to go about their day under occupation and navigate through the unjust, cruel system imposed upon them and designed to infringe on every aspect of their lives and every single one of their inalienable human rights.

One needs only to recall the heinous story of the Israeli soldier, who is also a so-called medic, Elor Azaria, whose video recording shows him shooting his weapon at a wounded, unarmed Palestinian man who had been shot at an Israeli military checkpoint in Al-Khalil on 24 March 2016. The video, shot by Israeli human rights organization B'Tselem, shows Abed al-Fatah al-Sharif lying on the ground, not receiving any medical attention, while Israeli forces and medics walk around him. Then Azaria calmly lifts his weapon, aims and shoots Abed in the head, killing him, execution-style. Even though he was arrested, he was released so that he could spend the Passover holiday with his family, in spite of the fact that the extrajudicial execution he had committed had been recorded and condemned by the entire world. Azaria was given a hero's welcome when he returned to his family and friends, which was preceded by a demonstration held in Tel Aviv with over 2,000 people rallying in support of him and his actions, in which they shouted slogans including "He is a hero." We call on the international community to condemn such

racist incitement and the glorification of the murder of Palestinians by Israelis and Israeli occupying authorities alike.

The fact of the matter is that the killings of Maram and Ibrahim and Abed al-Fatah are not isolated incidents. This has happened time and again, and with further inaction by the international community it will, sadly, continue. We therefore reiterate our call for international protection for the Palestinian people. International humanitarian law and the commitments undertaken for the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict must be upheld as a matter of urgency in the State of Palestine, where civilian lives are under constant threat by the occupying Power, which has not only grossly abrogated its obligations, but also clearly relinquished them. Moreover, it is high time for justice to finally be served by holding fully responsible those who kill and commit crimes against Palestinian civilians. In this regard, the Palestinian leadership has officially called for an international investigation into the extrajudicial execution of Maram and Ibrahim. We also call for Israel to release video footage of the tragic incident at its military checkpoint.

While Israeli occupying forces continue their shoot-to-kill sprees, the Israeli Government continues to kill all prospects for peace and the possibility of a two-State solution with the continuation of its illegal settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. In this regard, on Saturday, 23 April 2016, occupying authorities delivered so-called notices to the Palestinian village of Jaloud in the northern occupied West Bank, informing Palestinian residents that 5,000 dunums (1,250 acres) of private land was slated for confiscation. It should be recalled that last year, Israel's so-called High Court of Justice ruled to "retroactively" sanctify the illegal Israeli outposts that clearly had been established in violation of international law. The so-called notice delivered to the Nablus-area village was signed by the Israeli army's head of Central Command, who cited bogus security claims and stated that "certain steps are needed to prevent terror attacks" and that because of this he had given orders to confiscate the land "for security reasons". The land will be declared "State land" and will fall under full control of the Israeli military.

As with other Israeli confiscation orders, the obvious aim of the confiscation order in Jaloud is to facilitate illegal settlement expansion and to ultimately connect so-called outposts with the adjacent "Shilo" settlement via Alon Road, a bypass highway segregated only for Israeli settler and military use. It should be noted that some 12 illegal settlements and 27 illegal settlement outposts are located in the Nablus district, housing around 23,000 Israeli settlers, most of them extremist settlers who continue to attack Palestinian civilians and cause damage to homes and property with complete impunity.

In this connection, we must also reiterate that we cannot separate Israeli settler violence from Israel's illegal settlement network across the Occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in grave breach of international humanitarian law and international criminal law as articulated in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. In this regard, settler violence also continues to intensify. This includes an incident that took place on Friday, 22 April 2016, when Israeli terrorist settlers attacked a Palestinian bus carrying Palestinian children near the illegal settlement of "Emmanuel" east of Qalqiliya, in the northern occupied West Bank. Terrorist settlers threw rocks at the moving bus, shattering its windows and causing panic to spread among the children who were riding the bus. We reiterate that Israel,

the occupying Power, is responsible for all of the crimes committed by the settlers it has illegally transferred to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and as such all settlers who commit crimes against Palestinian civilians must be held accountable.

The Israeli occupying forces also continue to routinely commit acts of aggression against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which remains illegally and immorally blockaded by Israel. Among the most recent military attacks include the shooting this past Tuesday, 26 April, at Palestinian fishermen off the coast of the besieged Gaza Strip. Also on Tuesday, Israeli occupying forces carried out another military incursion into the Gaza Strip and levelled Palestinian land near Al-Shujaiyya, in the eastern part of Gaza. Israeli occupying forces enter Palestinian areas on both the land and sea sides of the Gaza Strip on a near-daily basis, placing Palestinian fishermen and farmers, as well as their livelihoods, at risk. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Israeli occupying forces made 40 incursions into the Gaza border area in the month of April alone.

Before concluding, I must draw attention to some of the other most recent crimes perpetrated by Israel, the occupying Power, in the period since our most recent letter to you:

16 April 2016

- Israeli occupying forces notified a Palestinian family of plans to demolish the family's home in the East Jerusalem neighbourhood of Al-Bustan.
- Israeli settlers forcibly prevented a Palestinian farmer, Ibrahim Salah, from accessing his farmland near the town of Al-Khader, south of Bethlehem.

17 April 2016

- Occupying forces detained 14 Palestinians, including 4 children, from across the West Bank and Jerusalem.
- A group of Israeli settlers and occupying forces carried out provocative tours into the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound, in Jerusalem.

18 April 2016

- Israeli occupying forces detained four Palestinians and summoned two others for interrogation during predawn raids across Al-Khalil and Bethlehem.
- Dozens of children suffocated after inhaling tear gas shot at them by Israeli occupying forces in Al-Khalil and in Jerusalem.

19 April 2016

- Israeli occupying forces detained 24 Palestinians, including 3 girls, and summoned 3 others for interrogation during predawn raids across the West Bank.
- Occupying forces detained four Palestinian fishermen and seized their boats off the coast of Rafah, in southern Gaza.

- A Palestinian youth was hit and injured in the eye by a stun grenade, which was fired at him by an Israeli occupying force in Jerusalem.

20 April 2016

- Israeli occupying forces demolished the family house of Hussein Abu Ghush (age 17), who was killed by Israeli occupying forces on January 25 in yet another punitive demolition.
- Israeli occupying forces detained 42 Palestinians, including children, most of them during a predawn raid in Al-Issawiya, in East Jerusalem.

21 April 2016

- Israeli occupying forces assaulted a Palestinian youth, Ahmad Bassam Mohammad (age 21), near the village of Azzoun A-Atma, to the south of Qalqiliya.
- Occupying forces detained seven Palestinians, including a 14-year-old child, from across the West Bank.

22 April 2016

- A Palestinian bus was attacked by Israeli settlers throwing stones on a road near the settlement of "Emmanuel", shattering the bus windows and causing panic among the children riding the bus.

23 April 2016

- Israeli occupying forces delivered military notices to the Palestinian village of Jaloud, alerting residents that 5,000 dunums (1,250 acres) of private Palestinian land were slated for confiscation in order to pave a new road to serve illegal Israeli outposts and settlements.
- Occupying forces opened fire on Palestinian farmers in southern Gaza.
- Occupying forces arrested a journalist, Omar Nazzal, a member of the General Secretariat of the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, at the bridge between the West Bank and Jordan, while en route to Bosnia to participate in the General Meeting of the European Federation of Journalists.

24 April 2016

- Occupying naval forces detained two Palestinian fishermen and seized their boats off the coast of Gaza.
- Occupying forces detained at least six Palestinian civilians, most of them during predawn and night raids across the West Bank.

25 April 2016

- Israeli occupying forces detained three Palestinians, and reports indicate that they also stole money and jewellery during those arrest raids in Al-Khalil and Jerusalem.

26 April 2016

- Israeli naval boats opened machine-gun fire on Palestinian fishermen off the coast of the Gaza Strip as occupying forces entered Palestinian land near Al-Shujaiyya and levelled the area.
- Occupying forces cracked down on a non-violent rally organized by Palestinian journalists near Ofer Israeli prison, south-west of Ramallah, in solidarity with Palestinian journalist Omar Nazzal, who was recently detained. There were multiple cases of suffocation due to excessive tear gas inhalation, and Saed Huwwari from Reuters news agency was injured after being hit with a stun grenade in his chest.

27 April 2016

- Israeli naval boats attacked Palestinian fishermen sailing within six miles of the shore of Gaza.
- Occupying forces shot and murdered two Palestinians, a young woman, Maram Saleh Hassan Abu Ismail (age 24), and her brother Ibrahim (age 16) at the illegal Qalandiya checkpoint near Ramallah.
- Occupying forces detained four Palestinians, including a disabled person.
- The occupying Power's bulldozers and armoured tanks crossed through the border fence with the Gaza Strip and levelled land east of the Al-Bureij refugee camp.

28 April 2016

- Israeli occupying forces arrested 10 Palestinians from Ramallah, Al-Khlail, Jenin and Jerusalem.
- Occupying forces opened gunfire on Palestinian farmers who were trying to access their land to the east of Khan Younis, in southern Gaza.
- Occupying forces shot and injured a Palestinian teen, Ahmad Masoud (age 17), when several Israeli settlers broke into the area of Joseph's Tomb, to the east of Nablus.

In the light of all of the above, we call again on the international community, particularly the Security Council, to act immediately to end Israel's impunity and resolve this conflict, which clearly constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The Israeli occupation must end, and the Palestinian people must realize justice and their inalienable rights, including to self-determination and freedom. The Palestinian leadership will continue to use all legitimate, peaceful, legal and non-violent means to achieve these goals. This includes our support for all international efforts, including the French initiative, which Israel rejected today. We must clearly state that the Israeli Government's continued disingenuous call for "bilateral negotiations" is not a call for the achievement of the two-State solution, but an attempt at legitimizing its occupation and its settlement enterprise, and it must be called out for what it is. Contributing to the de-escalation of tensions and to respect for international law should be viewed as an absolute necessity and the collective responsibility of all to ensure, not as a contradiction in any way with the aim of peace and security.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 584 previous letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 15 April 2016 (A/ES-10/720-S/2016/349), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the
State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2016/403

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 April 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 28 April 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to resolution 2283 (2016), by which the Security Council terminated the sanctions regime on Côte d'Ivoire, and the related sanctions committee, on 28 April 2016.

In this connection, I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 27 April 2016. The report, which was approved by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Elbio **Rosselli**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire covers the period from 1 January to 27 April 2016. By its resolution 2283 (2016), the Security Council terminated the sanctions measures, the Committee and the Group of Experts on 28 April 2016.

2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Elbio Rosselli (Uruguay) as Chair and the representatives of Angola and New Zealand as Vice-Chairs.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 1572 (2004), the Security Council imposed an arms embargo on Côte d'Ivoire and established a committee to oversee its implementation. Subsequently, in its resolutions 1584 (2005), 1632 (2005), 1643 (2005), 1708 (2006), 1727 (2006), 1761 (2007), 1782 (2007), 1842 (2008), 1893 (2009), 1946 (2010), 1975 (2011), 1980 (2011), 2045 (2012), 2101 (2013), 2153 (2014) and 2219 (2015), the Council, among other things, requested the Secretary-General to create a group of experts, outlined exemptions to the embargo and further elaborated the scope of the measures.

4. By its resolution 2219 (2015), the Security Council extended the arms embargo for 12 months. It decided that supplies of non-lethal equipment and the provision of technical assistance to Côte d'Ivoire no longer required notification to the Committee. It also decided that the arms embargo no longer applied to supplies of arms and lethal materiel intended solely for the support of or use in the Ivorian security sector reform process, as notified in advance to the Committee, except for those arms and related lethal materiel set out in the annex to the resolution, which required the advance approval of the Committee.

5. Further background information on the Côte d'Ivoire sanctions regime can be found in the previous annual reports of the Committee.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

6. The Committee met once in informal consultations, on 11 March, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures.

7. At the informal consultations held on 11 March, the Committee heard a presentation by the Group of Experts on its final report, submitted in accordance with paragraph 27 of resolution 2219 (2015), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

8. On 12 April, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire (see S/PV.7669).

9. The Committee received two reports from Côte d'Ivoire on the progress achieved in relation to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process and security sector reform, pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 2219 (2015).

10. The Committee received from the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire four embargo monitoring reports, four media monitoring reports and four human rights reports.

11. The Committee sent 15 communications to six Member States and entities.

IV. Exemptions

12. Exemptions to the arms embargo are contained in paragraphs 2 to 5 of resolution 2219 (2015).

13. Exemptions to the travel ban and asset freeze are contained in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004).

14. The Committee received four notifications and four exemption requests with regard to the arms embargo, which were approved, pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2219 (2015).

V. Sanctions list

15. The criteria for the designation of individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and asset freeze are set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1980 (2011). The procedures for requesting listing and delisting are described in the Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work.

16. As at the end of the reporting period, there were six individuals on the sanctions list of the Committee.

VI. Group of Experts

17. On 22 February, in accordance with paragraph 27 of resolution 2219 (2015), the Group of Experts provided its final report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 17 March and issued as a document of the Council (S/2016/254).

18. The Group conducted visits to Belgium, France and the Netherlands. Members also undertook regular visits throughout Côte d'Ivoire.

19. In pursuance of its mandate, the Group, through the Secretariat, sent 45 letters to Member States, the Security Council, the Committee and international and national entities.

VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

20. The Security Council Affairs Division provided substantive and procedural support to the Chair and members of the Committee. Advisory support was also

provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures.

21. The Division maintained the relevant INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices to promote the effective implementation of the sanctions measures.

22. As part of the Division's effort to recruit well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, a note verbale was sent to all Member States to notify them of upcoming vacancies on specific sanctions panels, providing information on recruitment timelines, areas of expertise and pertinent requirements.

23. The Division continued to provide substantive advice and support to the Group of Experts, assisting in the preparation of the Group's final report in February.

United Nations S/2016/404

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 May 2016

Original: English

Note verbale dated 29 April 2016 from the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Sudan to the United Nations has the honour to provide information on the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity and the appointment of new ministers and deputy ministers (see annexes I and II)* on 28 April 2016 in the Republic of South Sudan after the swearing-in of Riek Machar Teny, on 26 April, as the First Vice-President.

The newly appointed ministers and deputy ministers of the Transitional Government of National Unity were all sworn in or took the oath of office on 29 April.

We would appreciate it if the list of the newly appointed ministers and deputy ministers could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex I to the note verbale dated 29 April 2016 from the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

RSS/RD/J/222/2016 **April 28th, 2016**

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (RSS):

Republican Decree No.222/2016 for the **Appointment of Ministers of the Transitional Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan,** 2016 A.D.

1. **TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:**

This Decree shall be cited as "The Republican Decree No.222/2016 for the **Appointment of Ministers of the Transitional Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan,** 2016 A.D." and shall come into force on the date of its signature by the President of the Republic.

2. **THE DECREE:**

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Article 112(1) of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011 (as amended), read together with Chapter 1, Article 5.2.4 of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, 2015, I, Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, do hereby issue this Republican Decree for the Appointment of Ministers of the Transitional

Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan with effect from April 28th, 2016 as hereunder:

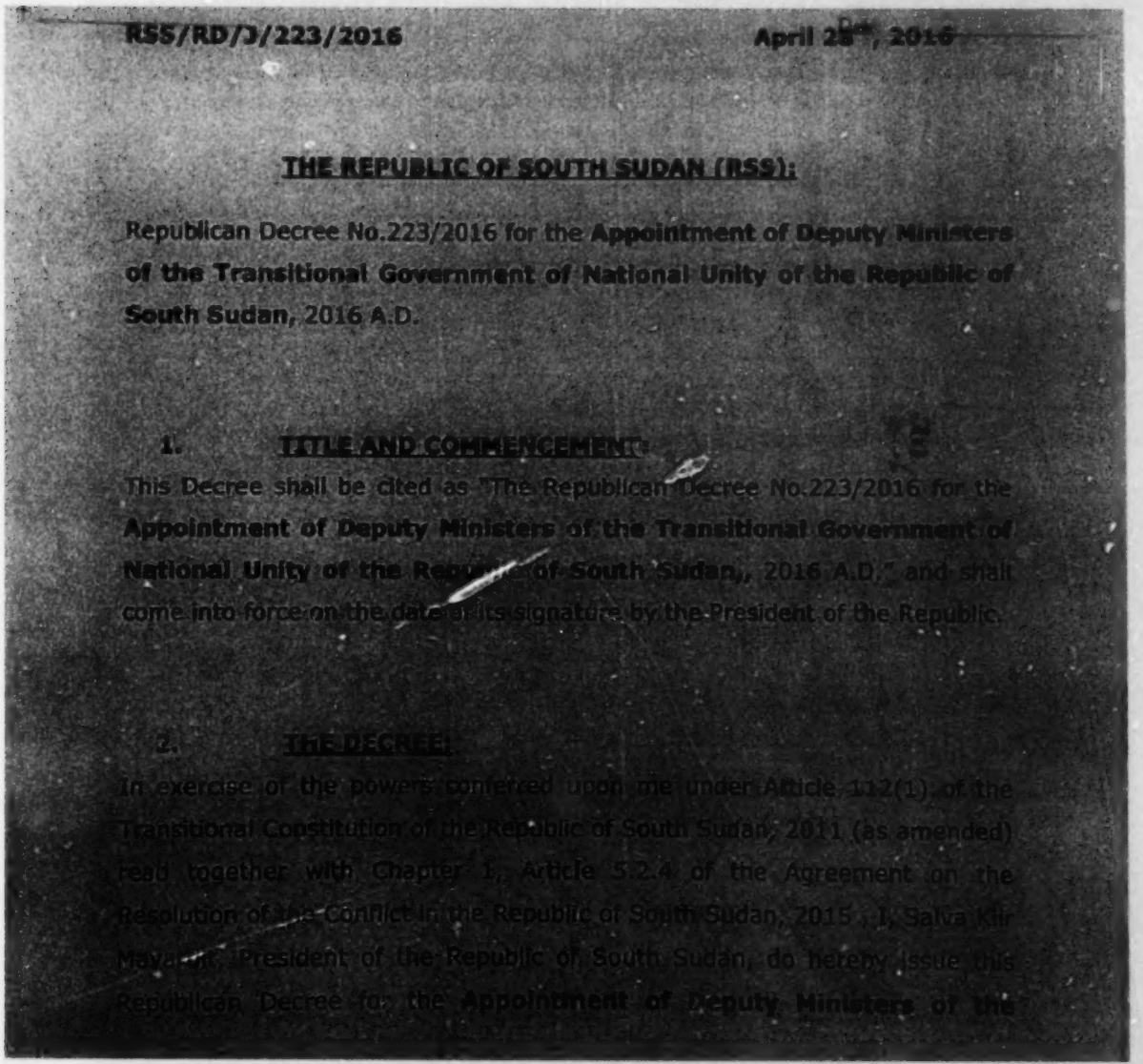
S/No.	Name in Full	Ministry
1.	Hon. Dr. Martin Elia Lomuro	Cabinet Affairs
2.	Hon. Deng Alor Kwol	Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
3.	Hon. Kuol Manyang Juuk	Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs
4.	Hon. Alfred Ladu Gore	Interior
5.	Hon. Paulino Wanawila	Justice and Constitutional Affairs
6.	Hon. Obuto Marmur Mete	Minister, Office of the President for National Security Service
7.	Peter Bashir Gbandi	Parliamentary Affairs
8.	Hon. Michael Makuei Lueth	Information, Communication Technology and Postal Services
9.	Hon. Richard K. Hulla	Federal Affairs
10.	Hon. Mayik Ayii Deng	Minister, Office of the President
11.	Hon. David Deng Athorbei	Finance and Planning
12.	Hon. Dak Duop Bichock	Petroleum
13.	Hon. Taban Deng Gai	Mining
14.	Hon. Dr. Lam Akol Ajawin	Agriculture and Food Security
15.	Hon. James Jangor Duku	Livestock and Fisheries

19.	Hon. Rebecca Joshua Okwaci	Roads and Bridges
20.	Hon. Josephine Napon	Environment and Forestry
21.	Hon. Mary Alphonse Lodira	Land, Housing and Urban Development
22.	Hon. Mabior Garang de Mabior	Water Resources and Irrigation
23.	Hon. Jemma Nunu Kumba	Wildlife Conservation and Tourism
24.	Hon. Dr. Peter Adwok Nyaba	Higher Education, Science and Technology
25.	Hon. Deng Deng Hoc	General Education and Instruction
26.	Hon. Dr. Riak Gai Kok	Health
27.	Hon. Peter Marcello Nasir Jelenge	Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development
28.	Hon. Awut Deng Acuil	Gender, Child and Social Welfare
29.	Hon. Dr. Nadia Arop Dudi	Culture, Youth and Sports
30.	Hon. Hussein Mar Nyuot	Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management

Issued under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Sudan in Juba, this Twenty-Eighth Day of the Month of April in the Year 2016 A.D.

Salva Kiir Mayardit,
President,
Republic of South Sudan,
Juba.

Annex II to the note verbale dated 29 April 2016 from the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council



RSS/RD/J/223/2016 April 28th, 2016

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN (RSS):

Republican Decree No.223/2016 for the **Appointment of Deputy Ministers of the Transitional Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan**, 2016 A.D.

1. **TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT:**

This Decree shall be cited as "The Republican Decree No.223/2016 for the **Appointment of Deputy Ministers of the Transitional Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan**,, 2016 A.D." and shall come into force on the date of its signature by the President of the Republic.

2. **THE DECREE:**

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Article 112(1) of the Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011 (as amended) read together with Chapter 1, Article 5.2.4 of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, 2015 , I, Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of the Republic of South Sudan, do hereby issue this Republican Decree for the **Appointment of Deputy Ministers of the**

Transitional Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan with effect from April 28th, 2016 as hereunder:

S/No.	Name in Full	Ministry
1.	Hon. Dr. Cirino Hiteng Ofuho	Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
2.	Hon. David Yau Yau	Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs
3.	Hon. Gabriel Duop Lam	Interior
4.	Hon. Martison Oturomoi	Justice and Constitutional Affairs
5.	Hon. Akol Paul Kordit	Information, Communication Technology and Postal Services
6.	Hon. Mary Jervas Yak	Finance and Planning
7.	Hon. Konrnelio Kon Ngu	Agriculture and Food Security
8.	Hon. Elizabeth Acuel Yol	Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development

Issued under my Hand and Seal of the Republic of South Sudan in Juba, this Twenty-Eighth Day of the Month of April in the Year 2016 A.D.

Salva Kiir Mayardit,
President,
Republic of South Sudan,
Juba.